WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1852 .- The friends of Freedom polled but a small vote in this State on the 2d of November, and this for various reasons. The Pittsburgh Convention was conrened at too late a period to allow an efficient organization. Some gentlemen, who were placed on the electoral ticket, deflected, and went over to Scott, to be badly beaten. The result was, no ticket was perfected till October; then it was too late to canvass the State. Meanwhile C. M. Clay, the soul of the movement, was confined at home, nearly the entire namer and fall, by affliction and business. We are not disheartened. The signs of the times betokon a brighter future. The great question is to be kept before the People. Suc-

ss is our motto—our watchword Onward!
Henceforth let the Free Democracy mind their calling better; and if a National Convention to found necessary, let it be held early, without regard to the Whigs and Hunker

Much is gained by being first in the field And why should we wait for the old parties to display their colors first? Does not experience monstrate, that whatever be their apparent hue in the beginning, they invariably assume in their progress, the proslavery die? Thou-sands and tens of thousands in the North, to the scandal of the truth and great abuse of their consciences, voted for Pierce and Scott, of Executive favor. They shall have their recompense. Such men, Northern men, "with principles-five loaves and two small held together by the "cohesive principle of public plunder," do more to perpetuate slavery than all the world beside. If Northern men would stand by Hale, Sumner, Chase, Mann, and their noble compeers who maintain the right, slavery would die in twenty-five years But now, how long? I am a Southern man by birth and education; and though a resident for several years of a free State, I am unable to understand how a Northern man can be the apologist or supporter of our "peculiar institution." "Give me liberty, or give me death!" KENTUCKY.

Racine, Wis., Dec. 1, 1852 .- I see you are liable to be misled in some of your extracts, owing to distance from the various fields, by not knowing the full facts
You say Durkee was defeated by a coalition

of Whigs and Democrats. The Whigs are hardly subject fairly to this charge.

The Whigs could hardly expect to elect Da rand, in any circumstance; and probably at least half of them, especially in the country, expected and desired to vote for Durkee, and I think with the approbation of leaders in that party, especially the Seward Whigs, who are a large majority. From some cause, they thought that this State might possibly be carried for Scott by great effort. If, therefore, their candidates for Congress would put forth special and unwearied efforts, and furnish the sinews of war," so much the more would the

main chance be improved. Mr. Durand (a fellow townsman) did put forth that effort, and denouncing the Baltimore platform of his par-ty, stumped the district on the Free Soil prinples, without reservation; and of course, in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purposing to vote for Durkee, especially as their papers insisted that they could elect him (Durand) if true to their party. I do not think they were sincere in this, but they doubtless were in regard to the result in the State. I think the Free Soilers were as much mistaken (at least I was.) and it was not keeping in mind the constant foreign addition to our popula-tion, almost all of whom, at least the first year or two, if not longer, are Democrats. You see we have made bad figures in this county.*

Cass was nearly as great as anywhere in New York. Almost all the leaders in this place and county embraced the Van Buren principles; and, as a result, all the appliances, we trust Barnburners in No.

Four years ago, the disaffection towards

erats Slavery Society, No. 48 Beekman street, tire our agent for the city of New York, and is fully authorized to receipt for subscriptions to

who proposes to travel in Michigan this winter, is an authorized agent for the National

NUMBERS WANTED .- Subscribers who do not file the Era, and have on hand Nos. 302. 303, 306, 307, 309, will confer a favor by remailing them to this office.

The Friend of Youth is for the present

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 19, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: I cannot resist the impulse to ex press the thanks of one small household to the athor of those fascinating papers called "Stories for Children and Poets," in the Nationa. Era. Let me add my hope, that the name of that author may be given to your readers, and that other contributions, in the same department, may follow. This I say, in consequence of the ominous word, "concluded," in your Truly yours, T. W. Higginson.

The author is Miss Eliza L. Sproat, who lives in Philadelphia. We shall have more contributions from her in the course of the

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

Although the election is over, the Independent feel indisposed to disband their organization. The success of the Compromise Democratic candidates at the late election does not satisfy us that the Compro mise measures are a final settlement of the question of Slavery, and that agitation should coase. The following admirable Speeches can be supplied at the prices named, and orders for them are respectfully HON. HORACE MANN'S SPERCH on the Institution

of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price including postage, \$3 per hundred. HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH on the Pugitive

Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 26, 1352. Thirty-two pages. Price, including postage, \$3.20 per hundred.

HON. N. S. TOWNSHEND'S SPEECH on the Present Position of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Eight pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including post-Address A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary, Box 195, Washington City. D. C.

The above Speeches are sold by William Har-

ned. 48 Beekman street, New York

THE SEPARATION AND MEETING. A few evenings ago, many of our citizens, ered about the humble dwelling of Barbara Peterson, an old colored woman, familiarly "here he comes!" as a stout, good-looking colmonth—boarding and clothing him. Hundreds slavery! Under its influence, "the good that relating to fugitive slaves, "every non-slave- view to prevent the immigration within their generations which fought each other in 1812, performances. And they must fall under the of dollars had she paid punctually, and often we would, we do not, and the evil that we would had Henry proposed to buy himself, but the

his business, he was seized by two constables, question in Central America; and, if report language on the points stated was explicit: held to be the just claims of slaveholders. So results? Magnanimous men, after reconciliwho told him they had a warrant for him. He speak truth, we have there also waived the "By the general law of nations, no nation far as the statute of Illinois affected merely ation, forget their past grievances: the grovelsaid he had been doing no wrong, but went doctrine of the Monroe declaration. With is bound to recognise the state of Slavery, as the relations of its citizens to each other, it ling and revengeful alone brood over theirs.

Granville, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1852 .- Our usual Free Soil vote in this town has ranged from 50 to 60. This fall we gave over one hundred, and that without the aid of one single Free Soil speech from any person of note; so you can see that the Era is bearing fruit. The Democrats in our town have now become the third party, at least in point of numbers. I presume I shall send you a number of new subscribers in a few days.

Snow Camp, Alamance co., North Carolina, Dec. 15, 1852.—The principles of Free Democ racy are gaining ground in the old North State; outsiders may not think so, but we know that the leaven is in our midst, and at work. The vote for Hale and Julian was small. Cause why? The ticket was formed but a little more than two weeks before the election. The printing of tickets was contracted for to be done one week before the election; when called for, they were not done—the Slave Power said no! A few tickets were written. and polled at some precincts, but a majority of Free-Soilers did not vote-yes, nineteen-twentieths-because they could not get the chance and when they did have a written copy, not more than half voted. I did not vote myself, because I thought best not to vote without we could have something like a fair showing. He sends us a club of subscribers.-Ed. Era.

Middle Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 15, 1852 .- I am truly rejoiced to reflect that in this region of country, in which I am acquainted, in three years ago, to the best of my knowledge, in the humble hope of gaining some crumbs only four or five Eras were taken, there are now some thirty-two or three. In our township, with scarcely any effort, and no organization, we gave 19 votes for Hale, which prised not only the politicians of both the other parties, but most of ourselves. Some of the oldest Democrats and Whigs are no longer able, conscientiously, to vote with the old par-ties, and thus aid and abet the slaveholder. Go on in your arduous but glorious work, and you will find that not only thousands, but hundreds of thousands, will stand by you. Our Free Democrats are, to a man, honest, think-

> Elgin, Kane co., Ill., Dec. 2, 1852 .- Now the election is over, and excitement subsided, it is all important that papers advocating the great cause of Human Freedom should be well sup ported. I have therefore used a little exertion getting up the following list, which I have pleasure in forwarding to you. I think i the duty of every Anti-Slavery man, in spite of the hateful Baltimore platforms, to agitate, agitate, agitate, the great question that is now haking this nation from centre to circumfer ence. Let us all go to work with renewed energy for the next four years; and in 1856, i every man does his duty, we may elect our noble standard-bearers, John P. Hale and Geo. W. Julian, to the highest offices in the gift of the people. Ohio City, O., Dec. 12, 1852.-The annexed

list of subscribers for your paper is the result of an hour or two's time spent to procure them. They, as I believe, are all new subscribers, and made up of intelligent, reading, thinking men, and among them are members of each of the three great political parties, and will appreciate truth and sound principles, from whatever source they may emanate. Had I time to devote, I could easily increase the list to fifty, and perhaps a hundred, in this city. The people are becoming more and more willing and anxious to investigate, thinking less of old party ties, and more and more of principle. The friends of justice and human rights have reason to be encouraged; the time is not far off then many of the great political reforms will be accomplished, when truth and justice shall prevail. I expect to see the day when the poor, the homeless, and the landless, may, if they will, possess of the broad fields of earth a usurwhich they may call home, dee, especially on chains of slavery chall to a state, especially chains of slavery chall to the inability of the Latin race men set from the inability of the Latin race Mr. Brooke submitted the following resolutions of the danger that Mexico may fall a prey to its over-grown ambition-of the duty that devolves upon France, as the head of the Latin race, to step forth in its defence, and preserve it from extinction. Add to this, that the two races are generally divided by religion-the one being being naturally desirous of saving his au- mination should occasion a rupture of relations Mr S B Nout of Ann Arbor, Michigan I thority in this hemisphere from subversion. Just at this point, we find, a French Count in Sonora, a Mexican province adjoining California, estensibly prosecuting certain mining titles which he claims, but really making war against the local Government, routing its troops, and raising the flag of the French Empire. This act may be unauthorized; it may be an experiment, to ascertain how far this country is disposed to acquiesce in any such foreign colonization; we do not believe it will be disclaimed, should our Government appear

hesitating or timid. Almost at the same time, a correspondence is disclosed, showing that this Government has been encouraging intervention-armed intervention-by France and England, in the affairs of this continent, for the purpose of rebuking and restricting the power of a black empire And, as a sequel, a report reaches our shores that, in accordance with a treaty of several years' standing, brance, with a view to make its protectorate of Dominica effectual-a protectorate really favored by our Governmenthas taken possession of Samana, an important naval station, from which it can overlook the ourse of our commerce. And next, we hear of the presence of her fleets at Vera Cruz, for the purpose of enforcing payment of her claims on a country torn by faction and anarchy, and almost in a state of disorganization. On the Atlantic, on the Gulf, on the Pacific, the new Empire flaunts its banner in our face, as if prepared to discharge the mission assigned to it by the Press of Louis Napoleon, as the defender and champion of the Latin race. See how Slavery complicates this matter. It

Hayti had been a white Republic or Empire, this Government would never have united with European Powers to put it down, and have sanctioned their menaces of force. It was the Power which has been working to obtain, through the medium of a Dominican Republic. a footbold in Hayti, for the purpose of opera- ures to keep them and it under its control. ting against the black race there, which led and the result shows that, under the lead of topics this miserable sectional power, it has played directly into the hands of France. Now, suppose French occupancy of Samana to be a fact. what is the Government to do? If it acquiesce, our declaration against European intervention among them several slaveholders, were gath- in the concerns of this New World will be treated with contempt, and we shall be more insecure than if it had never been proclaimed. called Aunt Barbara. Soon, a voice exclaimed If we call upon France to back out, and she that the principle on which the statute of New should refuse, we must go to war. What, then, ored man, about twenty-six years of age, rap- would be our position? Dominica, that "white" idly approached. "Aunt Barbara" sprung to- Republic we have been trying to warm into life. wards him, and fainted in his arms: it was her | would be the ally of France, and Soulouque the | in 1842, in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonson, her only son, and she was a widow. He necessary ally of the United States! How would wealth of Pennsylvania? The Court then had returned, not from the grave, but from the our slaveholding States relish this strange con- held that Slavery "is a mere municipal reguslave-pen, the grave of hving men. Barbara junction? And yet "to this complexion it must lation;" that "by the general law of nations, Peterson had been stripped of her children, one come." if France, having taken possession of no nation is bound to recognise the state of by one, till five had been sold away to the Samana, should refuse to retire, unless this Slavery, as to foreign slaves found within its months. plantations of the far South, and Henry was Government, indeed, is prepared to eat its own territorial dominion, (when it is in opposition all that was left her. She was poor, and, but words and lay itself open to indignity and ag- to its own policy and institutions) in favor of for him, desolate. He was a slave, held by a gression. What a potent cause of vacillation, the subjects of other nations where Slavery is rich merchant of Washington, from whom she crookedness, and weakness, in the conduct of hired him-her own son-at eight dollars a our Foreign Relations, is this Element of negro United States bad not contained a provision ject. They were passed, not mainly with a their Government in the last century? The

> not that we do." Not with France alone are difficulties brew-

We are all conscious that but one great interest in these United States is now protected ing interest of Virginia and the other Northern slave States. We protect the slave-grower by visiting the penalty of death upon those who import slaves to the injury of our own citizens, who rear boys and girls for the market. These facts stand prominent upon the history of our times. We have secured to the slave-dealers of this nation a monopoly of the crime of buy-

ing and selling human flesh.

Now, sir, with all kindness, I will say to those advocates for protection to Northern labor, that while they make merchandise of the Southern laborer, of his wife and children, it will be in vain for them to profess humane sympathy for the free and independent laborers of the North. While you profess an anxious solicitude for the pecuniary interest of the laborer in the cotton mill, and at the same time make merchandise of the bone and sinews, the blood and muscle of him who cultivates the raw material, the people will pronounce you hypocrites.

I this morning read in one of our papers an account of a slave mother, having four children whom she tenderly loved. Her soul yearned for their happiness. But her master contracted to deliver them to a slave-dealer. She vainly implored him to desist from his purpose. He persisted; and as she saw her offspring about to be torn from her embrace, she felt unable to meet such separation, and, in order to save her loved ones from the suffering and degradation to which your laws consigned them, she mer-cifully deprived them of life. A few days afterwards, she was herself consigned to the gallows, for this manifestation of her affection, and the whole family of five persons were placed beyond the further cruelty of your

Now, sir, while we continue in force laws which inflict such suffering upon one portion of our fellow-mortals, and at the same time profess an anxiety for the pecuniary interest of another portion, will not all candid men charge us with hypocrisy and falsehood?

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said, if he understood the gentleman from Ohio, he was in

ing, and, to a greater or less degree intelligent | favor of removing the protection to slave labor by repealing the law which prohibits the importation of slaves. Mr. GIDDINGS. The gentleman is mista

ken; it was the protection of the slave-grower to which I referred. It is the law of Congress, which authorizes the domestic slave trade, that condemn. That traffic is far more barbarous than the foreign slave trade, which we very properly characterize as piracy, and punish with death. Dealing in human flesh is, in a moral point of view, a naked, undisguised piracy; it is so regarded by all reflecting men; and those who traffic in human flesh, either here, in Africa, or elsewhere, and all who ad vise, aid, counsel, or encourage such traffic, are guilty, and deserve death upon the gallows. The manner in which we aid and encourage this crime is immaterial. If we lend that encouragement by passing laws to protect the slave-dealer, or by lending our influence to slave-dealer, or by lending our influence to retain such laws in force, we are as guilty as he who actually buys and sells the victims of this traffic, and we, sir, deserve death as much as he does. I would not hang the ignorant sailor who goes to Africa and purchases men and women there, and spare the member of Congress who exerts his influence to continue the same crimes here. Had I the power to punish these crimes, I would inflict the same penalty upon every man who deals in human lesh, or who authorizes or encourages such traffic

I observed that the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Jones] took occasion, while discussing the tariff, to say that the Democracy of his State were in favor eet had Fugitive Law; but it is somewham Minister at that the President, in Jecretary of State, which mentiospondence the Secretary of State had laid before the Committee, but they found nothing

tion, which was ordered to be printed: Resolved That the Executive her

to inform the Government of Mexico that, unless the American holders of the right of way across Tehuantepec shall, on or before the 1st day of March next, be put in full possession o their property and franchises, this Government will proceed to protect them in the occupation Catholic, the other Protestant—the Pope and enjoyment thereof; and that if this determination should occasion a rupture of relations | cers from acting in behalf of slave claimants, | between the two kepublics, this Government | or their jails from being used for the confine-

will rely for justification in the eyes of mankind upon the obligation of every Governmen to protect the rights of its own citizens, and upon the flagrant and the indefensible violaion by Mexico of private right and national

These proceedings, it will be observed, con template war-war against Mexico, in support of the claim of certain of our citizens to a right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantenec. The resolution, we presume, will be called up at the present session. Mexico, if we under stand the matter, has not yielded; and we see no ground to hope for any special forbearance on the part of our Government. Here, then, is a question of peace or war, pending with a sister Republic, which is in no condition to resist any aggression upon her. Without a head. without a leading mind, without a stable Government, without resources, Insurrection lifting its front in many of her States, Sonora occupied by the French, England and France insisting upon the payment of debts due to them, Caravajal with disaffected Mexicans and four hundred Texan rangers seeking to tear from her the provinces bordering the Rio Grande, for the sake of ultimate annexation to this country-it is easy to explain why Mr. Mason should hold so belligerent a tone to her, while he breathes peace and good will towards France, England, and Spain.

A little more territory from Mexico will cost nothing; and when we get it, Slavery will of course reap the benefit, as it adjoins the slave States, is adapted to slave staples, and the troublesome North has abandoned the Wilmot Proviso, and pledged its assent, through the Compromise, to the admission of States hereafter into the Union, without regard to their being slaveholding and non-slaveholding!

This brief review of our Foreign Relations peculiar antipathies and interests of the Slave shows that to them the attention of the new Administration will be chiefly directed, and that, so far, the Slave Power has taken meas-

As the subject of Cuban annexation was to the American Government, in gross violation be resumed this week, the occasion no doubt of the Monroe doctrine of Non-Interventien, to will be used by the three Senators who repre- to its opinions, misrepresented the statute of encourage the joint intervention of England sent the Democracy of Progress and Freedom, and France in the affairs of this hemisphere to present its views upon all these important having for its object the prevention of the immi-

THE LEMMON CASE—THE PRINCIPLE SETLLED

The Union, after a protracted silence, breaks out again about the Lemmon case. It seems to attach much importance to the opinion of tery? Here it is: a Mr. Lapaugh, of Wall street, New York, the counsel of Mr. Lemmon. Is the Union aware York is founded, and the decision of Judge Paine proceeds, was really settled by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States

with them to a magistrate's office. There he was immediately manacled, and dispatched to great controversy about Cuba. Our entire was immediately manacled, and dispatched to great controversy about Cuba. Our entire dominions, when it is in opposition to its own the number of domestic slaves was quite ipbeen at peace. Their language, their religion, the times. The magnificence of church buildsupper at Wheeling."

Ing the recognite sione broad over theirs, the firmount opening the firmou

Governments of Spain, Great Britain, and France, is unusually important at this time. by a prohibitory tariff that is, the slave-breeding interest of Virginia and the other Northern between our Executive and the Spanish Ministry has excited a deep and pervading interest throughout the country.

And, sir, I here take pleasure in vindicating

the President against the assaults made upon him by so we presses of the South, for publishing this correspondence. With its publication he had no concern whatever. We, sir, by resolution, called for the correspondence. As the Representatives of the sovereign people, we had a right to it. He had no right to withhold it. As he was bound by his oath and by the Constitution, he sent it to us. We ordered it print-ed. The people had a right to see and understand what their servants were doing on this as well as on all other subjects.

This correspondence is highly important. It shows to the country and to the civilized world that for thirty years the Executive has exerted our national inflence to maintain slavery in Cuba, in order that the institution may rendered more secure in the United States. This policy stands out in bold relief; it pervades the whole correspondence, and was also incorporated into the instructions of our Commissioners to the Congress of Panama, although those instructions are not embraced in the communication now before us.

Both Whig and Democratic Administrations have adopted this policy; and although I have but little time to read extracts from this correspondence, I will give one from the letter Webster, Secretary of State, marked Private and Confidential," to our Consul at Havana, dated January 14, 1843, in which the author refers to reported intentions of British Abolitionists and the British Ministry to aid in the abolition of slavery, and in the establishment of an independent Government in Cuba; he says: "If this scheme should succeed, the influence of Britain in this quarter, it is re-marked, will be unlimited. With six hundred thousands blacks in Cuba, and eight hundred thousand in her West India Islands, she will (it is said) strike a blow at the existence of slavery in the United States." These, sir, are the words of a man who opposed all expression, by this Government, of sympathy with oppressed Hungary; who was so strongly opposed to all in tervention with the affairs of other Govern

ments in favor of liberty. We, sir, hold our own institutions by th right of revolution, which he so severely con demned. .He appears to have been shocked at the idea that liberty should be enjoyed in Cuba and avowed himself willing to prostitute the naval and military power of the United States to uphold a system of oppression in that Island which consigns to premature graves one tenth part of its whole slave population annually-a system by which eighty thousand human vic tims are said to be sacrificed every year to Spanish barbarity and Spanish cupidity. Sin at this moment the Senate are engaged in culc gizing the statesman who has himself erected this monument to perpetuate his own disgrace They, sir, are endeavoring to falsify the truth of history; to cover up those stains upon his character which no time can erase, and no effort of friends can purify. They can never separate his memory from the great errors of his life. Sir, it is right and proper that the evil deeds of public men should be remember-ed, that posterity may avoid their crimes, and duly estimate their moral and political worth. Yet, sir, we were told during the recent canvass, that unless we voted for the Whig candidate, if we permitted the Democratic candidate to be elected, Cuba would be annexed and slavery extended and strengthened in thanks kid States. Plausibility was sonality was then in

question, and that statute was supposed to conflict with the claims of Slavery. A declaration against its constitutionality, for that reason, would not have been decent; and so a general principle-the unconstitutionality of all State legislation, whether favoring or hindering the claims of a master-was found to be necessary. emphatically. The people of the free States and slave States alike understood it. Slaveholders exulted, for its application at that time was in their favor. But, when the non-slaveholding States began to repeal their legislation on the subject, and to prohibit their offi-

ment of fugitives, their exultation ceased; they complained of bad faith on the part of the North; and the majority of the Supreme Court felt, we presume, that they had gone too far in the assertion of a general principle-for now we find this very Court holding that a statute of the State of Illinois, designed to favor the execution of the clause in the Constitution relating to fugitives from service or labor-in other words to aid in the recapture of such fugitives-is entirely constitutional! In the Prigg case, the statute of Pennsylvania was unconstitutional, because Congress, in the opinion of the Court, had exclusive power to legislate upon the subject of fugitives from service or labor. In the Eells case, the statute of Illinois is perfectly constitutional, for the Court has never decided that the Police Power of a State would not enable it to pass laws which very! would help the master in the assertion of his rights over the runaway slave! It comes to this, then, that the Constitution of the United States vests the exclusive power of legislation on the subject in Congress; only, by its police power, a State may constitutionally legislate in aid of the legislation of Congress! Plain people, looking beyond the technical ambiguities of the Court, will see at once that it has reversed its opinion in the Prigg case, and now holds that the States have a power of concurrent legislation with Congress on the subject-It matters not whence this power is derived, by what name it is designated, for what ostensible object it may be exercised—the fact is a reced by the Court, that State legislation, adapted to protect and enforce the claims of masters to fugitive slaves, is constitutional; and this affirmation, despite all judicial sophistry, is tantamount to a reversal of the decision in the

the reclamation and recapture of fugitive If it were not held to be presumptuous to speak evil of dignities, we should say that the Court, for the purpose of giving a show of consistency Illinois. It says that "the statute of Illinois, gration of such persons, prohibits the harboring or secreting of negro slaves, whether domestic or foreign, and without regard to the master's desire either to reclaim or abandon master's desire either to reclaim or abandon United States have left more lasting wounds them." Is this representation of the object of than those which result from collisions between the statute sustained by its language or his-

Prigg case, so far as that asserted exclusive iu-

"If any person shall harbor or secrete any negro, mulatto, or person of color, the same being a slave or servant owing service or labor to any other persons, whether they reside in this State or in any other State or Territory, or district, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or shall in any wise hinder or prevent the lawful owner or owners of such slaves or servants from retaking them in a lawful manner, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six

This statute belongs to a class of acts which when it was the prevailing impression that the recognised," and that if the Constitution of the States had concurrent jurisdiction on this subholding State in the Union would have been at limits of fugitive slaves; for it was well under- have nearly passed away. They fought like liberty to declare free all runaway slaves com- stood that the fugitives generally were anxious men, settled their quarrels, and became friends. ing within their limits." The opinion of the simply to pass through their borders to Cana-One day, not long since, while attending to ing. With England, we have an unsettled Court was delivered by Judge Story, and his da. The great object was, to satisfy what they their controversy was conducted, or with its

enact laws to govern our people. Those Spaniards will be ignorant of our language, bred and educated under Spanish despotism, unacquainted with our institutions; men who never quainted with our institutions; men who never exercised the right of suffrage, and who have no just views of Free Governments. I do not think the influence of such men in this Hall would be worth \$100,000,000. But the Spanish poulation of Cuba would not only be brought into full political association with our people, but they would come into the Union with greater advantages, influence, and power, over our rights and interests, than we ourselves possess. Their influence under our Constitution will be proportioned to the number of their slaves, counting five of those newly-imported Cuban negroes, fresh from the African coast, equal in moral and political influence to three of our ree citizens of the North; so that the holder of our Northern men exercise. Now, let those Representatives who really think their constituents to be worthy of only one-fourth part of the moral and political influence to which those Cuban slaveholders are entitled, vote to give the \$100,000,000 to degrade their constituents and posterity to the level of those Cuban slaves. Sir, I deny the right and the constitutional power of this Government thus to degrade and disgrace the freemen of Ohio. Will my Democratic colleagues, or my Whig colleagues take issue with me on this point? Will either of those parties inscribe Cuban annexation upon their banner at the next election? Yet, sir, until the people consent thus to dis-grace themselves and their children in coming time, this insult to our dignity cannot be consummated. Will not such a proposition stir up agitation? But, sir, we have merely commenced upon the difficulties which surround and embarrass the purchase of Cuba. The eight hundred thousand slaves of Cuba were mostly born in Africa, and imported to that island. They are desperate, and have little regard for human life. For many years past the military force required to hold them in subbut surely working out the redemption of Cuba, even under Spanish rule. Yet its annexation ection has been estimated at twenty thousand nen, or twice the military force now maintained by this Government. The annual cost of maintaining such an army in that island would not probably fall short of \$20,000,000; and the expense of civil government, including light-houses, local legislation, pay of members of Congress, &c., would not be less than \$3,000,000; while the revenue, under our laws being assessed only upon imports, would not exceed \$2,500,000. Thus there would be a net annual expenditure of more than twenty millions of dollars over the revenues of the

island to hold their slaves in subjection. That amount would be drawn mostly from our laboring men of the free States. And now I ask, in all kindness, how long do you believe the laboring people of Ohio would consent to pay troops at that rate to stand sentinel over the slave drivers of Cuba, while they lash these degraded minions into submission? But a standing army of twenty thousand

men will not be sufficient to maintain this system of oppression. That island now imports some thirty thousand African slaves annually. They are ignorant and stupid; they have no common language, and are incapable of any concerted movement for freedom. By annexing Cuba to the United States, this foreign slave trade will be cut off, and the supply of victims will then be drawn from our slavetrading States. This, sir, is the great object for which annexation is sought. It will enhance the price of human chattels in our Northright of property, But here again, God has gree with the act of Congress." The language of Judge Story, and the con-

struction given to it by Chief Justice Taney. shows that the Court decided in the Prigg case that State laws, with a view either to help or hinder the rights of the master, were alike unimpede the rights of the owner. In a word, it states but half the truth-the presentation of the whole truth would convict it of inconsist-

But why protract our comments. Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. Any State legislation which interrupts, impedes, limits, embarrasses, delays, or postpones the rights of the owner to the immediate possession of the slave, and the immediate command of his services, is void; for Congress has the sole and exclusive power of legislation on the subject of fugitives from service or labor. This is the first great principle; and the second is like unto it, viz: Any State legislation which helps. extends, facilitates, or quickens the right of the owner to the immediate possession of the slave and the command of his services, is valid, for Congress has the sole and exclusive power of legislation on the subject, except where the States are disposed to use their police power in aid of such legislation!

How true was the declaration of Mr. Hale in the Senate of the United States, that the Supreme Court was one of the bulwarks of Sla-

NATIONAL ANTIPATHIES.

The Washington Union, commenting upon some high-flown remarks of Mr. Ingersoll, our Minister at London, at the annual banquet of the Lord Mayor, says:

"In the artificial society of our large cities, and among monopolists and money-changers whose hearts have no pulsations in common with the masses of America, a strong English feeling is perceptible; but no one can go among the people in any portion of the Union without seeing on every hand, thick as leaves in Vallambrosa, evidences of a deep-seated hostility to Great Britain, caused by a sense of repeated wrong and injury suffered at her hands. The animosities engendered by the Revolution had not died away when they were revived in all their original wrongs which produced the war of 1812, and by the events which marked the progress of that contest; and they have been kept alive to the present hour by repeated attempts to check our progress, to injure our commerce risdiction in Congress over the whole subject of and to destroy our domestic tranquillity. Our national anniversaries commemorate important events in our contests with England; our national songs tell of the deeds of our fathers in those contests; and, what is of more importance still, the first books placed in the hands of our youth are the histories of the Revolution and of the noble men who broke the shackles of British tyranny. It is idle to speak of our ori-gin. of our language, and of the great princi-ples which we have derived from the British Constitution, for such things but serve to fix and deepen estrangement. Civil wars are proverbially the most bitter; and for the same reason the wars between England and the than those which result from collisions between nations that have nothing in common—that have different origins, that acknowledge different religions, and speak different languages. When our people are told of the ties which ought to bind them to the people of England, they are not soothed, but rather exasperated, by recalling to memory the many instances in which those ties have been spurned by the English Government, which has outstripped all other Governments in its efforts to depreall other Governments in its efforts to depreciate our institutions, degrade our character, malign our motives, and injure our interests." He who cherishes an antipathy is anything

but a wise man. It disturbs his peace, detracts from his dignity, blinds him at times to his absurdity and weakness. How does it help our interests, to hate England 1 Are the Englishmen of to-day responsible for the acts of

spect of ourselves—of good men—of the lovers of liberty in this country and in Europe, and, as I humbly trust, the approval of God himself. Slavery can only flourish, it can only exist, in the quiet repose of peace. It cannot continue amid the storm of war or the rage of moral elements. All history shows us that slavery cannot exist amidst the agitation of truth. Justice is the great moral antagonism of oppression. They cannot exist together. I indulge the hope that slavery has reached its limits; that it cannot pass beyond its present boundaries, if we remain true to our purpose and our principles. Its proud waves are already stayed. Cuba must remain attached to the crown of Spain. Yet I would say to British and to French statesmen, that if they wish to obtain it for the purpose of establishing liberty there, free citizens of the North; so that the holder of five of those slaves will wield the same influence in the Federal Government which four of our Northern men exercise. Now, let those Representatives while we hold our own slave population in subjection, we cannot enter into a war with either of those Powers in order to maintain that institution in Cuba. We, sir, would rather see Cuba free, under British or French rule, than see our fellow-men oppressed, degraded, and ruthlessly murdered, under either Spanish or American authority. But if it remains subject to Spanish laws, its final redemption is not so far distant as we have been accustomed to think. The employment of Chinese laborers in that island has proved far more profitable than that of slaves. Indeed, it is said the expense of earrying on their plantations by the labor of these free people from China, is less than half that of slave labor. At this time there are said to be six thousand Chinamen on their passage to Cuba, for the purpose of engaging in the cultivation of the soil. The laws of Cuba are also more favorable to emancipation than those of our slave States. These circumstances, under the guidance of Providence, amid the lights and intelligence of the present age, are slowly

> to this Union would, in my opinion, hasten the overthrow of slavery, both there and in our slave States. The world is moving in favor of liberty. Redemption to the African race upon this continent must soon come. I trust it will come in peace; but I will add, in the language of our departed coadjutor, John Quincy Adams, "Let it come: if it must come in blood, yet, I say, LET IT COME."

THE ERA AT THE SOUTH

"We are grateful, very grateful, for the man ner in which our friends are responding to our annual circular. Never have we observed among them so much enthusiasm for the Era, and for the cause it represents. They have carried our list up to near twenty-five thousand, and still they come. Everywhere they are or-ganizing clubs and circulating newspapers."

Thus the National Era, an Abolition paper published in Washington, D. C., glories over its uccess. We have no doubt that one-sixth of his 25,000 are Southern subscribers; not that they are Abolitionists, but subscribe merely to get a paper published at Washington, and to see how this organ talks about the institution of slavery. The editor, Mr. Bailey, often alludes to the sympathy for his enterprise in the slaveholding States, and says he feels encouraged by the signs to press forward in the good cause of "ameliorating the condition of the slaves." This is one of the ablest papers in the Government; and well may be occupy the post

of editor, when not only his parte at the not a but a large one at slace, the clergy held the office of oral instructors of the people almost exclusively. They limit their prelections to religious doctrines and worship, which the volunteer corps of lay teachers usually avoid, but both parties meet congregations consisting of nearly the same individuals, and the points constitutional—and yet this fact is kept back of correspondence are numerous enough to inby the Court in the present case, when it says duce comparison and criticism, notwithstandthat the decision was against State laws which ing the preserved differences of topics and tude of aggressors ourselves. Anglopreaching especially. As our religious exercises are usually conducted, there is very little of worship proper in then. The prayer is by the clergyman, the music chiefly by the choir. the discourse occupying two thirds of the time, and the people are in effect the audience, almost as much as at a scientific or literary lec-

ture. They go to hear, and the duty of the place is pretty well performed if they listen decorously to the sermon. Now, whatever else there might be, or ought to be, in what we term divine service, it results in a pretty close resemblance to the better style of those popular meetings for merely intellectual entertainment which are coming into vogue so extensively The professional clergy and church-going must be affected by it. The practice of public teaching, with public

worship, may have authority in its use and propriety, but I believe it has no example in the practice of Christ and his immediate apostles and evangelists. There is no instance, and there is no notice, in the New Testament of a religious service or exercise in which worship and text preaching, or any form of didactic discourse, were combined. This is worthy of notice. The Catholic and the English Episcopal churches seem to have recognised the difference, and provided for their severance; both of them make a large part of the sanctuary service consist of prayer, penitence, and adoration, and both are able by their forms to dispense with pulpit discourses in their principal solemnities. But the dissenting churches have a very different drift and policy, and the older establishments usually conform to the later fashion, perhaps from a necessity which arises out of the great controversy which has brought their respective creeds into debate.

become among us a sort of popular forum, enough like that of ancient Rome to bring it within the jurisdiction of public opinion, and subject it to comparison and criticism, in com-

mon with the ordinary forms of lay teaching. Am I right in the belief that we remember less of the thousand sermons which we hear, than of anything else to which we give our attention in a similar way? Am I right in the opinion that preaching is regarded with less earnestness and interest than any other kind of public discourses? What did Dr. Beecher mean by saying that the Devil appears to hold a mortgage upon the educated mind of the country? The pulpit, I suppose, must suffer or improve greatly under the influence of the new method, which is now growing into a system. In either case, it must experience such modification as deserves the attention of all concerned. The lecturers have advantages of the clergy in this rivalry, which must be looked to. The lecturer has all the leisure of the year for the preparation of half a dozen addresses; he has, esides, the chance and choice of his best points, and may be always strong and fresh An itinerant ministry has these advantages in a good degree, also; but the pastors of all our churches in the thickly-settled communities are stationary; and two sermone's week, with a multitude of calls for addre ses upon the benevolent, missionary, and literary movements of the times, amount to a heavier draft upon them than they can creditably answer. Devotrue interest, and tends to enslave his judg-ment. A National antipathy is a National them some protection; but they will be comtional feeling and sacred associations afford pared, nevertheless, in pitch, power, and interest, with the best of their rivals, wherever the new usage obtains. They have taught us to look for the matter and manner of eloquent

> judgments of the rule. the week, allotted to them, and they must either bring us back to unmixed worship in our churches, in which they have no rivalry of office, or they must fill up the time with such occupation as it may be the fashion to demand,

SOLDIERS CLAIMS fully procesuted, and no follows land is procured. Addr A. M. BANGEWER. Sept. 25. A. M. GANGEWER, W. M. GANGEWER, W. M. GANGEWER, W. M. GANGEWER, W. M. GALLETT, DAVIS, & CO., the low I celebrated Plano Forte Manufacte order the better to accommodate their S. ern customsway, have recedity opened war Broadway, New York, where a large and superior instruments, n. b. with and with ebrated Molism accompatisment, may alw Rollan, by the skill ard improvement of Co., has been divested of the hards sera pure pipe of slute lesse substituted, grayer pipe of slute lesse substituted, grayers and beauty of the parior or aweetness and beauty of the parior or have been to long and favorably known tion—and when united to their Rollar can be frund. Every immunent warraction, or the whole of the purchase med, with cost of transportation.

GOULD & BERRY 297 Broad. N. B. Messrs G. & B. bere the best music and musical instruction books t United States. Liberal discounts musical Aug. 25. THE RAILBOAD BOUTE TO

THE RAILEGAD ROUTE TO
Through to Cincinnati by Rail the
except ten alles, which is done
TWO LINES DAIL

HE Fast Mall Line leave Calvert

P. M., and connects requirily with t
the Pennayivania Railroca at Jearniburg
tains in daylight, and pott passensers
burgh in twenty-sic hours from the time
Baltimore. This line makes a direct ec
fast teams on the Ohio and PennayivanCleveland, and the Cleveland, Columbit
Railroads, and by it passengers are now g
Baltimor et Clincinnati in farty-four ho.
The Slow Mail Line leaves the same past 8 A. M. By this line passengers reat 8 P. M. of the days of departure, and
A. M. the next day, when they commence
the monotain and arrive in Pitchurgh; thirty-six hours from time of departure fr
with all the comfort and advantage of har
sal rest and repose.

These Lines are now in the enjoyment
patronage from the travelling stubile; icannot be surpassed by those of any of
the Kast and West.

Tick ts for Pittsburgh, Messilon Clear

Tick ts for Pittsburgh, Magallon, Cleve nati, by "the Railroad Line," can be proc Agant of the Ba timore and Susquehanna ny at Calvert Station, Baltimore, and rates:

To Cincinnati
To Clevleand
To Massilon
To Pittsburgh
By Travellers will bear in mind that a
through line to Cincinnati; its time and its
cannot be excelled
ALFRED GAITHER, S
ALFRED GAITHER, S

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, MIT COUNTRY merchants, in making the should not neglect these desirable and Their manufacture has been much improve they are made very durable. Parsicular quested to the

WOOL-LINED GLOVES AND MITTENS WOOL-LINED GLOVES AND MITTENS
They are indispensable in cord and wet weather. Lake will find these Gloves useful in any work that will sell it hands, at the same time that they will cure the wrist of the same time that they will cure the wrist of the same time that they will cure the wrist of the same of the same and wrists. For sale by low & McNamee, New York; Norcross & Towns, Goston, Job Thornley, Philadelphia; K. M. Punderson & Co. Baldimor Gill & Brother, St. Louis; Bart & Hickcox, Cincinnati, at by all Rubber dealers in the Union.

For sale at retail by country merchanis chroughout in United States and Canada.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, are the agents for the National Eva, and are anthorised to neeve advertisements and subscriptions for us as the lowerates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. The offices are at New York 122 Nassau Prest June 24.

Boston, 10 State street.

I write these words under a painful con tion that we cannot hope for efficient inter sition, by the clergy of this country, for the straint of injustice in our foreign and domgovernment, just now becoming more crit than ever before. We could not get their for such vindication as became us of the of nations, when Enrope was in her strug

dom will struggle long and bravely befor will consent to the formal reunion of Chu and State; but the Germanic blood is relig as well as metaphysical, and will not conto banish God entirely out of the civil gove ment. The best of our battles for liberty w stitution of England and of these Colonies. happened just then that the church had idea of the age, and served it well. Since t we have been killing Indians, extending b slavery, and conquering our neighbor's territ until it has become our manifest destiny

spread and corrupt till we split. Our clergy must take this matter to hea they must recollect that they are not the cessors of the Apostles, but the ministers of people; and that when a mere hierarch wanted, the old one has the better right, the better chance too, as all current cha seem to indicate. Preaching against Cath cism will not any longer serve the purpose; have been losing by that game ever since controversy between Hughes and Bra kenrid The revival of Romanism began in this co try at that time. They must do someth which the age requires, in all questions of tional and economical conduct; that is, must answer the uses of the times; they

make us better; they must begin to

again.

A Christian ministry without persecution righteousness sake, without martyrdom in form, is an absurdity; they must take up cross, they must oppose the evil in the and carry the marks of the conflict must not be calling other people indeb they must expose themselves to all mann evil speaking for Christ's sake, or they are of his, and of no use to us. If the world converted, and the Millennium had a come, they might be at once popular and thy; but until then, those that the world are its own. The nation is in imminent of wars of ambition and oppression, with their crimes, sufferings, and horrors. The ligion of peace and the system of righteou ought to have something to say to that, or way or another, the blood so shed will be quired at the hands of those watchmen

give not the alarm. The uppermost thought in my mind present peril and prospective rain of the ch of the country, the church twin-born wit liberty. I think of it dispairingly; wo were otherwise.

VOTE IN VIRGINIA

Those having authority publish no reof the few votes given in Virginia by the who are laboring to organize a true Demo Party in that State. A friend, writing from Ohio county, says that, by an exa tion of the poll-books, he finds that thirtyvotes were cast in that county for Hale Julian ; and he adds, that several more have been given, if they had taken the p tion to have some person at each voting with tickets for distribution. He says t provides that "any person shall be pe at his own expense to have a copy made poll;" and he advises that some friend cause in each county where Hale and have been voted for perform this duty hope his recommendation will be atten Let us know the vote.

FIRST RAILROAD TRAIN TO WHEELIN

First Railroad Train to Wheeling telegraphic despatch dated at Wheeling Saturday, says:

"Lewis M. Cole, Esq., the Superintend Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohioroad, arrived here last night, in charge first train with the United States mail Baltimore. This train left Baltimore at O'clock on Friday morning, and arrived at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock the same